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TREES, &c.,
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The Hongkong Dispensary.
Established A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

[19]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns
will be addressed to this office.

Correspondents are requested to forward their manuscripts with communications addressed to the Editor, not to the public office, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters or publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have appeared in this paper will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies to be sent by post, should be sent to the Graphic Address Press.

P. O. Box 20.
Coblenz No. 12.

BIRTH.

On the 15th instant, the wife of HENRY H. JOSEPH,
of a son.

[2008]

Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1888.

We are accustomed to look upon Chinese habits of thought and modes of action as being generally the opposite of those of Europeans and many amazing accounts have been written of the topsy-turvydom of the Celestial Empire. With not a little of the spirit of self-conceit, the European will as a rule take it for granted that the difference is as marked in the domain of morals as in other departments of life. From time to time, however, incidents occur which are rather calculated to shake the white man's belief that his moral nature is as much superior to a Chinaman's as his skin is fairer. For instance in China a cry is raised for the expulsion and extermination of the foreigner and occasionally a hapless missionary is murdered. This is paralleled in America and Australia by the cry for the expulsion of the Chinaman, and in the first named country effective measures are occasionally taken tending towards their extermination. In our Australian mail news published yesterday there was an item to the effect that a body of unemployed at San Jose, in California, had ousted and beaten the Chinese who were employed at the vineyards there, and in the conflict several Chinese were killed. The same thing has happened before and there is therefore no reason for looking on the report with any degree of incredulity. Happening just at the present time, when satisfaction for the murder of the two Swedish missionaries at Sungpi is being demanded from China, the incident is peculiarly unfortunate, for it places in the hands of the Chinese a *de quaque* argument which may be used with some effect. Fine distinctions may be drawn to show that in the one case the masters arose out of a labourers' riot while in the other they were the outcome of an organised movement supported, as there is reason to believe, by high officials; but looked at broadly we have the simple fact that Chinamen go to America, where they are not wanted, and get killed, while on the other hand European missionaries come to China, where they are not wanted, and they too get killed occasionally, only not in such large numbers as Chinamen in America.

But looking in directions where national antipathies have no bearing we find unsuspected and unflattering resemblances between the white and the yellow. For instance, a paragraph in our Shanghai morning contemporary tells us that an assistant belonging to an embroidery shop at Kashiau, aged twenty, who had been accused of stealing a dollar from his master's till, committed suicide recently

by taking opium. The missing dollar was afterwards found in a chink of the floor beneath the till, where it had dropped through the carelessness of the master himself. This little episode cost the master of the shop just about two hundred and fifty times the original cause of the trouble, that being paid to the parents of the deceased assistant. Incidents of this kind are frequent, occurrences in China and are looked upon by foreigners as one of the characteristics of the country. We would not ordinarily expect to find anything of a similar kind in Western states, yet our Paris correspondent informs us of a case almost exactly on all fours, except that the cause of the suicide and this compensation are not quite so petty. The chief manager of a railway carriage works in France, being engaged for several months by a technical journal, committed suicide, whereupon his widow brought an action against the journal and recovered 50,000 francs damages. Another trait in the Chinese character which is often remarked upon by foreigners is their callousness with regard to the rescue of persons whose life is in danger. The other day a steamer approaching Shanghai picked up two men who were clinging to a capsized native craft. Before being taken off by the steamer the men had been passed by several native boats whose occupants took no notice of their appeals for assistance, their apathy being explained by the fact that the authorities give a reward of only 1,000 francs for rescuing a person from drowning while the reward for bringing a corpse to shore is 2,000 francs, so that it pays the batman better to let people drown before saving them, if we may be excused the Irishism. An almost exactly parallel case is reported in the last home papers. A lad of eleven years was drowned in the Grand Surrey Canal. There were five or six men on a barge close to him when he was struggling in the water, and it was shown at the inquest that if they had made the slightest efforts they might easily have saved his life. The brutes declined to do, in spite of the piteous appeals of his mother. A jurymen, who spoke with local knowledge, ventured the explanation that a reward of five shillings is paid for recovering a dead body, but nothing for saving a life; these barges therefore would not pick the boy out until it would be worth five shillings to them! Another explanation, less cynical but not an excuse, was put forward by the coroner. When a reward used to be given for saving life the men used to eat it by taking turns to jump in the water and be rescued by their mates. So a hard-and-fast rule was made, it is said, that any of them going into the water would be suspended for three days. Whichever explanation be correct the fact remains that they might easily have saved the boy, but reluctantly refrained from doing so for purely selfish reasons. But what is to be thought of a public company which makes a rule punishing with three days' suspension any of its employees going into the water to save a fellow creature? We may at least hope that void of conscience and feeling as public companies notoriously are, this suggestion rests on no foundation of fact.

The P. M. steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 12th instant.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

London, 14th September.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is spreading in London, and also in other parts of England.

NAVAL REVOLT AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Part of the Brazilian Navy under command of

Admiral Francisco José di Melo revolted at Rio de Janeiro. An attempted landing by the mutineers was repulsed with slaughter.

AFRICA.

Peace has been restored at Uganda. The

Christians expelled the Musalmans and Sir

Gerald Portal is returning to the coast.

COINAGE OF SILVER IN THE
UNITED STATES.

Senator Faulkner (Virginia) gave notice of an

amendment in the Senate to the Bill proposing

to substitute an Act for the coining of three

million dollars monthly until the circulation

of that coin reaches eight hundred million;

and to retire all paper currency.

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The report that Russia is approaching Herat

is doubted.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE
"FLORENCE TREAT."

A memorial service for those who lost their lives on board the *Florence Treat*, which was driven on to the rocks near Brant Point at 2

o'clock on Friday morning, 8th inst., was held on

the 11th inst. at St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, surviving about 120.

Today is the New Year of the Zoroastrians

and Parsees. This is the 1263 of the year of

Yezirdi. We wish the Parsee community a

happy New Year. In another column will be

present position of the Parsee race.

Under the heading of More Highway

Robbery, the *Siamese Observer* says—It is

believed that his natural nature is as much

superior to a Chinaman's as his skin is

fairer. For instance in China a cry is raised

for the expulsion and extermination of the

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the incident is peculiarly unfortunate,

for it places in the hands of the Chinese a

de quaque argument which may be used

with some effect.

It appears to the emotions but material

convey ideas; it may be made to express grief,

anger, pain, or pleasure, but it cannot express

any reason to make it do so.

It is a pure imagination.

action being made in that direction, and no notice of the right of prohibiting the introduction of machinery into the country has ever been given by the admiral.

It seems that the order issued by the Commissioner of Customs apply to the prohibition of landing steam machinery, whether it be intended for native or foreigners, but not to apply to hand-machinery for the use of Chinese.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the French, they said that that order was one that had been ordered by His Excellency the Superintendent of Northern Trade to prohibit the introduction of steam machinery, unless it was intended for the use of the cotton mills which are under official management. It is thus made evident that not only are plain rights guaranteed by various treaties, but also the right to demand compensation for foreigners but will hereinbelow be mentioned to foreigners but also the right to demand compensation for foreigners to import machinery implied in a certain sense, the right of the Chinese to establish trade monopolies which I venture to think your Highness and your Excellencies will readily admit, is in direct opposition to treaty stipulations.

Steam machinery may be admitted for any company which is not subject under the protection of the imperial or local authorities but cannot be admitted for the use of either private Chinese or foreigners.

This is a startling declaration which goes to the fundamental destruction of internal rights under the treaties.

It is the duty of the foreign representatives to meet it at the earliest date to seek to have it overruled, and aside by your Highness and your Excellencies. It was to meet this possible condition that the 14th article of the treaty with France, signed 27th June, 1853, at Tientsin, was prepared. That article denounces the establishment of any privileged commercial society and any organized coalition having for its end the exercise of a monopoly of trade.

It is proper to present to your Highnesses the question, and to your Excellencies the question, presented to you.

The Chinese and your Excellencies cannot strictly be said to be one application to the introduction of machinery to be used for manufacturing. The object of the cotton-gin is not to change or manufacture cotton into cloth or any other commercial article; it is simply to remove the seed from the cotton. I believe the Chinese, as it seemed to me, that it is cleaned of seed. While this construction would of itself be sufficient to secure the reversal of this order complained of, the above named foreign representatives do not stop there. They claim that, under existing treaties, foreigners have the undoubted right to import any machinery, or any other products into China, and that such right is distinctly recognized in the 7th article of the French treaty of 1853, which provides that Frenchmen and their families may establish themselves at the open ports and may engage in commerce and handicrafts (meaning skilled manufacturing) in all security and without hindrance of any kind.

The article referred to is the 11th article of the treaty made with the King of Belgium, 2nd November, 1855.

The German treaty of 1861, in article VI, provides that trade or industry may be carried on at the open ports.

Article VIII of the Austro-Hungarian treaty of 1869 gives to subjects of the two powers the right to establish any kind of port, and industry they like, the restriction being attached to the concession, either with regard to the material to be used or the disposal of the goods so manufactured.

These rules and regulations so laid down in the treaties were considered when they were made and must be held until the time arrives when they like to be changed. The question between China and the foreign powers, and being such, it is the duty of the foreign representatives to enter an earnest protest against their violation.

I call the attention of your Highnesses and your Excellencies to the fact that, in the tariff schedule, which was adopted the 8th day of November, 1853, foreign manufacturers and dealers in cotton-gin machinery, the first of the articles not enumerated in either list (export or import) nor in the list of duty-free goods will pay an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value."

Clearly, therefore, unless your own tariff, nothing may be imported.

For the reasons above stated, and many others which I have omitted, I have to request your Highnesses and your Excellencies to order the revision of the order herein complained of.

The Dan of the Diplomatic Body seizes this occasion to renew to your Highnesses and your Excellencies the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

THE DIPLOMATIC OFFICE TO MR. DENBY.

2nd August, 1893.

Upon the 22nd July last, the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States, wherein, the British Ambassador was sent a draft to the effect that the action of the Spanish Treaty in prohibiting the importation of cotton-ginning machinery, which was regarded as extraordinary. The Minister of the United States requested that instruction be issued for the rescission of the order complained of.

In reply the Yamen would observe that the right of manufacture and trade provided for by the treaty itself is not provided for by the treaties and from the beginning has never been permitted.

In 1853, a German merchant at Amoy privately set up from furnaces for the purpose of casting iron pipes. Repeated discussions followed between the Yamen and the Envoy Mr. von Brönn, on the subject of the order, and he refused to rescind it. In 1856, some foreigners in Shanghai desired to manufacture silk stuffs by the use of machinery and in 1858, a Mr. Grant, of the Hsiang Sheng firm, wished to establish a cotton-ginning mill—a stock company—or Postling to be worked by machinery, to be purchased for the purpose.

The establishment of these enterprises received the most serious consideration of the Yamen, but permission was not granted to carry them into operation.

In about February, 1853, (9th dec. moon Kuang Hui) the Yamen addressed a communication to each of the foreign representatives, setting forth that China prohibited the manufacture by foreigners of native products, which is a matter of record.

In the matter of prohibiting the importation of cotton-ginning machinery, the Minister of the United States in his communication remarks: "It is thus made clear that plain rights guaranteed by various treaties are denied to foreigners." It is not known that, since foreigners are not entitled to engage in the manufacture, they are not entitled to the rights and benefits thereof.

Again the Minister of the United States further remarks that the prohibition for foreigners to import machinery implies in a certain sense, the right of the Chinese to establish trade monopolies. To this the Prince and Minister would state that if a certain person has the right to do certain things, it is the right of the Chinese to do the same things, and to have for himself the sole benefit thereof, such a concession would be regarded as a monopoly, but in the present instance, it is merely China's right to prohibit the means of livelihood of the common people by prohibiting machinery being imported and thereby, correctly speaking, the practice of monopoly has been prohibited, not the right to do the same things in the communication under consideration is made in a wrong sense, a misunderstanding.

Again, the Minister of the United States states that the question "cannot strictly be said to be one applicable to the introduction of machinery to be used for manufacturing." The object of the cotton-gin is not to change or manufacture cotton into cloth, or any other commercial article, but to remove the seed. Therefore, the right to do the same things in the communication under consideration is made in a wrong sense, a misunderstanding.

The Yamen would further observe that the importation of machinery in question is for cotton-ginning purposes, but when the cotton is once cleaned of the seeds it can then be made into yarn or cloth. How can it be said, therefore, that the product is not changed? Therefore, the right to do the same things in the communication under consideration is made in a wrong sense, a misunderstanding.

Reference is made in the communication under notice to the two characters *kuo-fa*, in the various treaties meaning skilled manufacturing pursuits. With regard to these characters, the Prince and Minister would observe that they refer to the employment of skilled labor and have no connection in the least with skilled manufacturing pursuits. Masters should not be confused in this respect by dragging in that which is irrelevant.

Reference is also made to the wording of the tariff "that articles not enumerated in either list will pay an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value, and clearly, therefore, machinery may be imported."

With regard to the tariff, articles datable or non-datable, as the case may be, refer to ordinary articles of merchandise in trade. A list of such articles is not given in the tariff, but it is right and proper to prevent all but those which are enumerated in treaties, or in the law of the land, from being imported. The protection of the means of livelihood of the common people, certainly involves the right of the State to prohibit the importation of machinery, and it is undesirable, on her part, that she should show a tendency towards complicity in this respect.

The Minister of the United States has ap-

pointed a Commission to inquire into the

Yamen's conduct in this respect.

It is the desire of the foreign

representatives to have it

overruled, and aside by your

Highness and your Excellencies.

This is a startling declaration which goes to

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ROAD.

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FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
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OFFICERS' HOUSES—
FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4,
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Limited.

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Don
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GODOWN,
BLUE BUILDINGS.

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THE HOUSE, No. 20, FLINT STREET, or
part thereof, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Rent moderate.
For terms apply to
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Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
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THREE airy and commodious ROOMS
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875 per Month
FOR BOARD and LODGING in Rooms facing
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Month.

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS
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Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
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MRS. FALCONER has vacancies for
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SURGEON DENTIST,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 35 (SPECIAL).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE
YANGTZE.

FAIRWAY BELL BUOY REPLACED IN POSITION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fairway
Bell Buoy has been replaced in position
at the Gutach Lighthouse bearing South Magnetic.
Tungtun Lighthouse, N.W.A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.Imperial Maritime Customs
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 5th September, 1893. 1869

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c.,
FOR CHINA.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE,

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on preceding years both in fullness and accuracy of
information.THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the
ports and cities of the Far East, from Peking to
Vladivostock, in which Europeans reside.Not only is the Directory as full and complete
in each case as it can be made, but each Country
is given a special treatment by a DESCRIBER
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bers of

CINA.

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Hankow, Takow

Wuchow, Swatow

Ihuan, Canton

Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Nanking

Chaochow, Ningpo, Kowloon

Wei-Hai-Wei, Loo-poo, Loo-poo

Shanghai, Ho-kiow

Fuchow, Ho-kiow

Amoy, Pak-hi

Tamsui, Lung-chow

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JAPAN

Governmental Hydro

Kohata, Niigata

Osaka, Niigata

COREA

Sokal, Chonju

Pusan, Pusan

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FRANCE IN CHINA

Tonkin, Ho-kiow

Hainan, Provinces of Acham

Hainan, Saigon

Provinces of Tonkin, Cambodge

PHILIPPINES

Manila, Iloilo, Cebu

Borneo, Labuan, British N. Borneo

SARAWAK, EAST INDIA

Singapore, Malacca, Melaka

SINGAPORE, Malacca, Melaka

TENGGARONG, Wellasay

MELAKA, Malacca

JACOB, Malacca

Pahang, Sungai Ujong

Perak, Jelebu

NAVAL SQUADRON

British, German, Russian

Japanese, United States

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

THE CHRONICLE

covers the notable events
of the last half century in the Far East, together
with the Texts of all the great International Treaties
concluded with the Countries of Eastern Asia, and
the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations,
and Consular and Court Fees, Postal Guide, Chinese
Festivals and Observances, Tables of Money,
Weights and Measures, and other Commercial
Information, amongst which are—

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain, 1842, Tian-tsin, 1858,

Convention, 1859, Chinkow, with Addi
tional Article, Opium Convention, 1858,

Chunghking Convention, 1859,

France—Tian-tsin, 1858, Convention, 1860,

Treaty, 1860, Convention, 1861, Peking, 1860.

Great Britain, 1860, Convention, 1861,

Treaty, 1860, Convention, 1861, Peking, 1860.

Treaties with Japan, 1871, Tian-tsin, 1871,

Treaty, 1871, Tian-tsin, 1871, Peking, 1871.

Treaties with Korea, 1876, Tian-tsin, 1876.

Treaties with Siam, 1876, Tian-tsin, 1876.

Treaties with Korea, 1876, Tian-tsin, 1876